AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

— Weekly News Service —

a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1913, at the Post-Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

VOL. 13, NO. 15. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1923. WHOLE NO. 638.

IRREGULAR METHODS OPPOSED BY MINERS

Indianapolis, Ind., June 30.—The executive board of the United Mine Workers of America has issued a warning to members, and to the trade union movement generally, against "a band of self-styled industrial crusaders who have classified themselves under the high-sounding title of the 'progressive international committee' of the United Mine Workers of America.

"At a recent conference held in Pittsburgh, Pa., assembled delegates from this aggregation, appeared William Z. Foster, the moving spirit and counselor of the 'trade union educational league,' known and recognized as an adjunct of the communist party of America," continues the statement.

The executive board declares that many individuals in this conference "are without trade union standing; they seem to derive their energy from the same general source, and are apparently actuated by similar motives."

The executive board reviews the various efforts of this element to establish dual organizations in the United Mine Workers of America, and having for their purpose, "first, the control, and later, the destruction of our trade union organization, committed as it is to the principle of collective bargaining and the perpetuity of established governmental institutions.

"In every instance, however, the United Mine Workers has emerged from the conflict with an enhanced prestige and greater loyalty among its members."

The statement closes with reminding officers and members of the penalty for aiding dual organizations.

"Charges should be filed against such members and trials legally held in conformity with the constitution and the international constitution governing such matters," it is stated.

STEEL UNION ASSESSES TO ASSIST STRIKERS

Newport, Ky., June 30.—The central committee of this city has issued a reminder to members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers that Newport members are still contesting the lockout of the Newport rolling mills.

More than two and one-half years ago this concern declared for the anti-union shop and refused to renew an agreement with its organized employes. In December, 1921, the company secured the state militia. The soldiers stayed three weeks. Later they were returned at the request of the company. They were armed with machine guns and shot up the town. After six months of this militarism the governor was finally forced to call troops. Since then there has been no disorder. Injunctions have been issued against the strikers and four of them have been sentenced to serve eight months in jail. These cases are now being carried to the United States supreme court.

The Warren (Ohio) convention of the Amalgamated association voted a 2 per cent assessment on the membership to aid their Newport brothers.

GARY WOULD FOOL PUBLIC WITH HIS VAGUE HINTS

New York, June 30.—The storm of criticism against Gary's 12-hour day report has caused the steel trust head to change front. He now says he hopes for the elimination of the long work day "in the comparatively near future." This is vague, but it shows the steel trust head is stung by criticism.

In his report to the steel and iron institute, Gary said the 12-hour day is satisfactory to employes, and that prices would be increased if hours were lessened. Most of the blame levied at Gary, "we are actually opposed to the 12-hour day."

This statement was made in a letter to Rev. H. L. Bowlby, general secretary of the Lord's day alliance of the United States.

"We do not believe in the seven-day week. Also we are actually opposed to the 12-hour day and are hoping in the comparatively near future that it will be eliminated," said Judge Gary.

The change of front shows what public opinion can do. The judge is now using the same "lullaby" tactics of a year ago, when protests against the 12-hour day were strong.

Then he threw out vague hints that the long work day would be abandoned. He is taking the same position now, by his reference to "the comparatively near future."

CAN'T BUILD RAILROAD.

Washington, June 30.—The interstate commerce commission has refused to permit the Virginian railroad to build a one-mile branch in West Virginia to serve mines being opened.

The commission defended its unusual position on the ground that these mines would produce coal because rail-road facilities and railroad stock could be secured contractually. The decision stated that in the past year there were 38 weeks when the Virginian road was unable to supply more than 50 per cent of cars ordered by mines already in existence.

"There are at present more mines in the country than is consistent with the efficient use of carriers' equipment and their aggregate car supply," said the commission.

COSSACKS BY DEGREES.

Annapolis, Md., June 30.—The legislative committee of the Maryland league of women voters has declared for cossacks "to preserve order in any part of the state." The women asked that the present state road police have their jurisdiction extended throughout the state.

The women's request is identical to similar requests from other quarters and verifies the claim made by trade unionists when the state police force was established. At that time workers were assured that the force would be used for the sole purpose of arresting speeders.

HEAVY MOTOR PROFITS.

New York, June 30.—A profit of $4,446,039 for the first six months of 1923 is announced by the Hudson motor car company. This profit is after all charges, depreciation and taxes were paid.

STRIKES MOSTLY IN SEASONAL TRADES LOSS REGAINED DURING BUSY MONTHS

Statistics, when properly interpreted, do not support the popular belief that strikes are responsible for great losses in earnings to wage earners or in the output of industry.

Statistics show that strikes are most frequent and most prolonged in the seasonal and irregular occupations. Attention has been called to the probability that this may be in part due to the fact that the ordinary penalty for striking, namely, loss of earnings, is not effective in industries where workmen are normally idle about one-third of the time. Strikes in such occupations are probably due also to the difficulty of getting and keeping wage rates sufficiently above the rates in more regular trades and industries to enable the laborers to maintain a decent standard of living throughout the year. Whatever the reason or the cause, the remedy is to stabilize or regularize the employment.

Finally, strikes are merely symptoms of more fundamental maladjustments, injustices, and economic disturbances which produce unrest, discontent and dissatisfaction among the ever-increasing number of industri-l workers.

Suppression will not cure social unrest: but will probably increase it. Strikes are always regrettable, but not always reprehensible. Until the social millennium is attained, they will continue to occur, but with the sometimes necessary both as a direct defense against injustice and oppression and as the one way of compelling the public to give its attention to hidden evils in industrial relations.—C. W. Doten, in "Waste in Industry," by the Herbert Hoover committee on elimination of waste in industry.

CLERKS GET DOUBLE XX IN NIGHT WORK FIGHT

Washington, June 30.—Organized postal clerks who have been urging the elimination of unnecessary night work, have been doubly crossed in the politicians' most artistic style.

When this question was presented to congress by officers of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, department officials assured the union that "this is an administrative matter and can be adjusted without action by congress if we are given time to study the situation." Now, when congress adjourns, these officials shift their position and declare the matter rests with congress.

"It is strange that postal bureaucracy did not discover this night work question to be a legislative one until after congress adjourned," said Thos. F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, writing in the Union Postal Clerk.

"To tell the clerks of the service that the department is without authority to curtail night schedules is on a parity with the other department fans 'pan' when an inspired 'expert' mathematician proved by his own figures that overtime pay was higher than the lawful wage. The trade unionist said.

"It is distressing to note the hypocrisy of pseudo-humanitarians who prate loudly to subordinates of 'duty,' and then fail in the most important duty of all—namely, fair and honest dealings with said subordinates."

"CAN'T-STRIKE" PLAN DIES HARD IN KANSAS

Topeka, Kan., June 30.—Some officials of Allison Kansas have outdone all others in the serf idea that they are yet trying to jail workers, despite the United States supreme court's decision.

The state free employment bureau is a unit of the industrial court and is calling on the city police to enforce low wage rates of employers. When a worker refuses the lowest rate for employment, he is told what wages will be paid, and if he refuses to accept this rate he is called to court and the worker is arrested as a vag.

A local contractor recently offered 35 cents an hour for cement work, though the union scale for this work is 56 cents an hour. Ten men called at the bureau and were referred to the cement job, but all of them declined this laborious work at the contractor's wage. Most of the men are citizens of Topeka, but even this did not deter their march to the police station, under the direction of the chief of police.

MISS ANGLIN'S "BUNK."

New York, June 30.—Margaret Anglin's statement that trade unionism affects her art is pure "bunk," says Equity, official magazine of the Actors' equity association, affiliated with the A. F. of L.

"It is too bad that Miss Anglin feels this way, but there are many others who belong to our union who have not felt cramped, confined and bound in by being so," says Equity.

"Such artists as Ethel Barrymore, Laurette Taylor and Jane Cowl, to mention only two or three (for the list is long and would cover several pages of this magazine), have never done better work than they have since they became members of the American Federation of Labor. It has been generally recognized that there has been no better acting at any epoch of American theatrical history than there has been the last year, and 75 per cent of the best artists belong to the Actors' equity association.

"Miss Anglin's statement is pure 'bunk.' Art is not affected one way or another by the artist belonging to a union."

PHONE GIRLS STRIKE.

Boston, June 30.—New England is in the midst of a telephone strike. Organized girls who demand higher wages and less hours. The girls are affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. In the strike vote it was said that 7,500 have voted, most of which 6,468 were in favor of a strike.

An attempt to reward strikebreakers $6 a week proved a boomerang and the company withdrew it after the operators that refused to join the strike had this hurled at them by the strikers. In explaining the withdrawal of the "special emergency payment" the company said the operators refused to accept it because of the operators have protested against the discrimination in payments for maintaining the public service."

WHIPPING BOSS ON TRIAL.

Lake City, Fla., June 30.—Thos. W. Higginbotham, convict camp whipping boss, is on trial here, on a charge of murder in connection with the death of Martin Tabert of North Dakota.

NEW YORK BARBERS WIN.

New York, June 30.—More than 1,000 members of Barbers' union No. 900 won a complete victory in their strike for improved conditions.

UNITING RAILROADS IS GIGANTIC ISSUE

Washington, June 30.—The administration is perfecting plans to force railroads of the country to consolidate into a score of large systems, though railroad financiers and cuckoo editors insist that "the railroads be let alone."

Many of them are facing bankruptcy as a result of making these properties financial "footballs. They are so over capitalized and their equipment so run down that to revitalize them seems a superhuman task.

It is now proposed to link up the small roads with trunk lines. Congress does not favor this plan. They are making money and are unwilling to share income and business with other concerns less fortunately situated. The "insiders" of these trunk lines are receiving juicy dividends at the present time from railroad equipment companies with whom they are interlocked. These equipment companies make their own charges, and are not questioned by a government board.

The transportation act permits railroads to unite. The interstate commerce commission has evolved a system of voluntary unity, but little progress has been made. The large roads object to be hiked up with non-profit roads. Hence the change in policy by the administration, which means talks of forcing consolidations.

Other elements, besides stockholders' profits, however, makes the question a bewildering one. Consolidations will affect economic interests in localities, and work profound changes in many industrial centers. Kansas City, for instance, fears that the railroad center of the United States will be sidetracked for either St. Louis or Chicago. Senator Reed of Missouri is quoted as saying that "consolidation will make Kansas City a switching station."

Towns and cities along the Philadelphia & Reading are protesting the plan to unite with the Baltimore & Ohio. The same protest is heard in practically every proposal of unification. No issue that will be considered by the next congress has more angles, interests and contradictions than the railroad problem. It is agreed that the railroad financiers and managers, despite their boasted ability, can not evolve a solution that does not include government action, and the coming year will see an abandonment of many shibboleths by standpatters who are secretly hoping the government will again pull them out of a hole.

GARY'S 12-HOUR DAY OUTRAGES MORAL CODE

New York, June 30.—"When industry employs men 12 hours a day it is committing a moral outrage and challenges the churches in their own field," declares the Rev. F. Ernest Johnson of the research department, federal council of churches, in making public a report on "The 12-Hour Day in the Steel Industry."

It is assumed that the appointment of an investigating committee by the iron and steel institute a year ago," said Rev. Johnson, "meant that the industry was about to yield to the insistent request of the president of the United States. It now appears that this action was only a gesture. The anticipation that it will be once more asserted that church men as such are not qualified for reporting industrial problems and disputes. Yet the fact is we are driven to the attempt by the prevalence of misleading propaganda on all sides of a controversy like this. The pronouncements of church men on the steel industry have been remarkably accurate as compared with the absurdly naive leading documents which the industry has circulated in its own defense.

"The problem of the 12-hour day is, briefly, a problem of three shifts of eight hours. The new one in continuous operations by two shifts. It means more men and it means higher average wage rates, but we have shown that the steel institute's estimate that the three-shift system will mean an increase in cost of 15 per cent unsupported by the facts."

"EQUAL RIGHTS" BILL DEFEATED IN ILLINOIS

Springfield, Ill., June 30.—The state senate has defeated the so-called "equal rights" bill, which proposed to grant to women the same privileges accorded to men. If the bill passed it would undoubtedly repeal all legislation beneficial to wage working women.

The bill was opposed by the trade union movement and was favored by the national women's party.

SAY "ELECTION" IS JOKE.

Altoona, Pa., June 30.—Just before the railroad labor board censured the Pennsylvania railroad for dictating who shall represent its employes, the railroad held an election for its company "union."

The proceedings were considered a joke by many shop men, who were forced by foremen and straw bosses to vote for committeemen that the railroad labeled "O. K."

Some of the more venturesome shop men denounced the election and the whole scheme of the railroad to control employes' representatives.

The railroad labor board's censure is considered the final blow to the railroad's duplicity and its long and expensive campaign to convince the workers and the public that its scheme is truly representative.

FORCE NO SOLUTION.

Cheyenne, Wyo., June 30.—In a speech in this city President Harding acknowledged that the administration erred in the use of guards around mines during the last mine strike in the belief that miners would then dig coal.

The mine operators insisted that under the law enforcement they could produce all the coal that was needed, said the president.

But law enforcement was provided, but no coal was produced. There can be no solution "except in free American under force of arms."

ELIOT AGAIN TO THE FORE.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 30.—In a letter to the convention of the national coal association, Dr. Eliot, former president of Harvard university, favors incorporation of trade unions. The educator first became an "authority" on industrial questions years ago when he declared that a strikebreaker is a hero.

Reason Follows Equality; Law Often Legalizes Fact

Reason finds its place at the council table where men come together. We are but in the beginning of a great unfolding of democracy. We have but taken the first steps, great and wonderful and gratifying as they have been. Civilizations grow slowly and we shall not end all evil in our time.

If we can be conscious of progress we have reason to feel that all is not ill that is among us.

But on this point put much emphasis: Progress is not gained by fiat, nor is it ordered into being by virtue merely of law.

More frequently law registers what is either accomplished or recognized. It follows more often than it leads.

Put your faith in your own works and see that your works are thorough, diligent and based always upon the needs of your own occupation and guided by your own knowledge of that occupation. — President Gompers, before national wheat conference, Chicago.

FAR OFF NEW ZEALAND HAS FREE EDUCATORS

Toronto, Canada, June 30.—In an address to a section of the Canadian educational association in this city, W. R. McKenzie, inspector of New Zealand schools, declared that access to fit the individual to an educational system has long since been abandoned in his country.

"Primarily, our educational system is designed to fit the individual," said the educator.

"We have no rigid courses of instruction. The teacher has the right to use his initiative. The text books are not compulsory and the teacher takes his choice. Our examinations are not set from books.

"Our high schools are governed in very democratic fashion. A board of governors, from a number, have jurisdiction over one school, or perhaps over the schools of a whole city. Of this board, three members are elected directly by the parents of the pupils. Four are elected indirectly by the parents, while two are appointed by the government.

"We place more stress upon manhood than upon property.

"We have even gone the length of having compulsory science compulsory for girls and exempting them from algebra and geometry.

"Including the universities, education is free to those who show the necessary aptitude.

"In our schools 55 per cent of the boys and 33 per cent of the girls take Latin; 90 per cent and 93 per cent respectively take French. In our schools we push French. Nor does the system drive the student toward the professions. In 1920 only about 25 per cent of the senior pupils in all the secondary schools have gone to universities. The rest of the many go to the farm. That seems peculiar, but it is a fact. We turned 24 per cent of our boys' grist in the big cities into farmers."

VICIOUS BONUS SYSTEM REVIVED BY SANTA FE

Topeka, Kan., June 30.—The anti-union Santa Fe railroad will revive the bonus system, a major turmoil among strikebreaking shop men is predicted.

The management is desperate because of failing equipment. Crops are ready to move, but cars are not being unloaded. By the freight car department turned out 89 less cars than in March. A recent report by this department shows that 1,770 workers of all kinds are employed, as compared with 750 prior to July 1, 1922, when the shop men suspended work.

But with this large increase in the freight department, there is a 50 per cent decrease in the car department.

The bonus system means favoritism and a development of all the petty spites and jealousies common to certain kind of foremen are capable of. Concessions will be awarded favorites, and the "black list" set by one man will be considered the standard for all employes.

EASTERN BRASS MOGULS SHOW THEY HAVE "BRASS"

Waterbury, Conn., June 30.—Rents for "community homes" built by the Scovil manufacturing company have been advanced 25 a month. Tenants have been told that "high taxes" are responsible.

The houses were built by the company when war prosperity caused a housing shortage and when the pay envelope was well filled. Now the tenants will take the place of Uncle Sam.

OPPOSE UNIFYING ROADS.

New York, June 30.—The proposed consolidation of the Central of New Jersey with the New York Central railroad, opposed by Julius Henry Cohen, counsel of the port of New York authority, is now being pushed by Alfred E. Perlman, who, as receiver, succeeds the New York Central will control all but two miles of the belt line system from Bayonne, N. J., to Bayonne, a distance of 13½ miles, and will control the terminal lines in the Newark district, besides being the only line having direct rail access to Greater New York.

Objections to this merger indicate the struggle between the public and the railroads over railroad consolidation is a fact.

ARBITRATE WAGE SCALE.

Chicago, June 30.—Organized street car men and the Chicago elevated railway companies have agreed to arbitrate wage differences. Mayor Dever acted as mediator in bringing the contending parties together.

STATE UNIONS TO MEET.

Superior, Wis., June 30.—The annual convention of the Wisconsin state federation of labor will be held in this city beginning July 17.

FARM PROBLEMS MUST BE SOLVED BY FARMERS, NOT BY LAWMAKERS

---PRESIDENT GOMPERS

Chicago, June 30.—"If farmers can devise no sounder method than legislative cure-alls to maintain their proper place in the economic scheme of things, they are doomed to disappointment," declared President Gompers at the national wheat conference in this city.

The conference was called by governors and other public men "to help the farmer."

"I see no reason why farmers need to expect hope from anything that does not come after hope for labor, and labor long since abandoned any dream," said the A. F. of L. executive.

"This conference, called by those whose present trend of thought, at least, is toward political remedies, must turn its feet toward paths that lead into the economic structure itself if it wishes to work real benefit and point to lasting and sound methods.

"I have heard much about the alleged disproportionate income of industrial wage earners and farmers. Some of them have pointed out that one of the things greatly to be desired is an increased market for wheat. They propose to pattern after industry and compel the people to eat more wheat. Let me remind you that you will not induce people to eat more wheat if you threaten the income out of which they buy wheat.

"There are all manner and varieties of economists abounding from the house tops, demanding miraculous works from politicians, and the poor politicians are being driven to desperation. I am perfectly willing that they should be driven to desperation, for many of the political crooks and charlatans whom I would joyfully see driven clear out of the game; but all of the things home precious little bacon, either to farmer or wage earner.

"If the wage earners of our country had not the sense and the courage to organize, nobody would have much sympathy for them, and nobody would take their complaints very seriously. Gentlemen, the temptation to say, 'Go thou and do likewise,' is almost beyond my power to resist.

"The only knowledge of an industry or all occupation is to be found within that industry and that occupation. Farmers know about farm problems than anyone else knows about these problems. Why do farmers think they must run to legislators to find about the things which they themselves are the best experts?

"There is a great gulf between politics and industry. Industry must work out its own salvation, build up its own great governing forces, and democratic principles to fit its own structure and meet the needs of humanity out of its own intelligence. There is no other force that has the qualifications to take this job away from industry. and as long as organization persists and grows within industry and as long as industry is an industry devises methods of functioning, no other force can ever grow up that will measure up to the qualifications.

"Our social order has got to develop according to the character of those things that provide for it. Our pastoral days the social order took its form from the pastoral life of the people. In our time it is our industries, and in spite of all the efforts of dreamers to the contrary, it does do likewise.

"Is it not logical to apply the same thought to the rural life of the country? Rural and urban life are largely interdependent upon the same major trends and developments."

LABOR WANTS CONTROL OF JOB, NOT INDUSTRY

Philadelphia, June 30.—Labor does not want commercial dictatorship nor is there any widespread desire to control industry, said B. Seebohm Rowntree of York, England, who is lecturing at the Friends' summer school at Ambler, Pennsylvania. Mr. Rowntree operates a chocolate-cocoa company in England and employs several thousand workers.

"There is a mistaken impression current about labor, namely, that it wants the control of industry," he said. "Except for a small radical element that is not true.

"The labor party is larger chiefly wants, and is determined to have, is a voice in determining the conditions under which it works and the recognition that it is a co-operating factor in industry rather than a servant."

Mr. Rowntree said that the establishment of unemployment insurance stopped a revolution in England.

"Before the general organization, labor as a whole does not want to receive the benefits of insurance. The 1,800,000 idle workers in Great Britain want work badly, even if they are receiving help.

"It has been argued that with such insurance there would be a tendency to lie down on the job and go without work. But I found that true only in Coincident with the paying of the insurance benefits government employment agencies are trying to find jobs. When they get one that is fit to the man applying for benefits, it is offered. If he refuses it, he gets no benefit. That sort of thing can be controlled. But the fact is that the men want work."

COURT MULCTS TYPOS; WOULDN'T BREAK STRIKE

Seattle, June 30.—The Washington state federation of labor has asked officers of the Seattle Typographical union to submit a report of a recent decision against the union by the state supreme court to the state convention of the federation at Bellingham.

The supreme court held valid the claim of the Seattle typesetting company for $20,000.

This company had a contract with the union when the 44-hour strike started. In violation of that agreement the company began selling work from anti-union concerns. Refusal to desist resulted in the union ordering its members out. The court, we are told, by a majority of one, rather than open war. The row caused a postponement of the election.

NEW YORK DRESSMAKERS UNITED IN ONE LOCAL

New York, June 30.—Various locals of dressmakers and pressers in this city that are affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, will be merged into one local of dressmakers of the same trade.

During the last few years cloak manufacturers and cloak jobbers have established shops with cloaks and dresses, said President Sigman, of the International, in explaining the new movement.

"A situation gradually developed where it was impossible to obtain a proper control in either the dress or the cloak trade unless both were placed under one management and one joint board. The double management that has prevailed in the past has enabled a number of dress manufacturers to dodge the control and to create a number of grievous misunderstandings in times of strikes."

PREDICT 700 AUTO DEATHS.

Washington, June 30.—Seven hundred autoists will die during July, August and September, the record of railroad accidents, if the record for the past year is repeated, the census bureau according to the bureau of safety of the interstate commerce commission. As the figures show that there are two accidents for each death, these figures, it is pointed out, mean that 1,400 will probably be 1,400 grade accidents throughout the United States during the coming three months.

STRIKE IS COSTLY.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 30.—The attempt of the local street car company to establish a hand-picked "union" is costing it pretty penny. Evidence submitted to the state public service commission shows that the company's revenue for the first three months of this year was $194,152 less than for the same period a year before the strike.

FOR AND AGAINST THE INJUNCTION

Buffalo, N. Y., June 30.—Supreme Court Justice Marcus has refused to order the editor of a daily newspaper in this city to show cause why he should not appear before Mayor Schwab regarding articles on vice conditions published in the newspaper.

The court said he does not favor hectoring newspapers every time they state unpleasant things or criticize officials

SMALL MINDED FOLKS ARE NATIONAL MENACE

Los Angeles, Cal., June 30.—The most serious menace to the nation today, in the opinion of William G. McAdoo, is intolerance, disregard of the fundamentals of the constitution, attempts to muzzle free speech and a free press and a stirring of religious hatreds.

"Democracy is the most serious of all human institutions," he said. "It is also the most difficult, for it represents in its true sense the rule of the people against the rule of the individual, since the people in a democracy are the source of power in government. The difficulty in securing an expression of the popular will based upon the common understanding of the facts makes it harder to maintain democratic institutions than to destroy them. Our own history proves this.

"There has been a letting down of the high standards of things developed during the war and an increase in the spirit of cynical materialism which is alarming. This has manifested itself manifest in disregard of the fundamentals of the constitution.

"The people of the country need more individual education in the proper appreciation of the tolerant and just spirit in which the government was conceived and which is embodied in the constitution."

ANTI-UNIONISTS FAVOR PUSSY-FOOT WARFARE

Hartford, Conn., June 30.—Anti-union brethren of this city became involved in an awful row at the last meeting of the Hartford board of manufacturers, because the eat'-em-alive wing wants more action against organized labor. There has been enough law suits, and lockouts, and spies, and turmoil generally to suit some of the old guard, declared by Clarence E. Whitney of the Whitney manufacturing company. He started the fireworks when he announced his candidacy for the presidency of the association is not belligerent.

With this as a starter, the rumpus got into full swing in short order. The majority did not accept the strong arm ideas, but Mr. Brodbeck, who was confident that the unions could "be handled." Calmer counsel, however, prevailed, and the row was rather than open war. The row caused a postponement of the election.

NEW YORK BARBERS WIN.

New York, June 30.—More than 1,000 members of Barbers' union No. 900 won a complete victory in their strike for improved conditions.